

Business Notices.

WINTER CLOTHING—The cheapest, the best assortment, newest stock, best style, &c., &c.
F. B. BOWEN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WHERE IS BULL'S BAY?
Wanted for Port Royal.
See LLOYD'S Great Steel Plate Military Map of the Southern States, showing the whole coast surveys. Price only 25 cents. Only reliable map out. The evidence.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, NOV. 2, 1861.
J. P. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, N. Y.
Send immediately by mail to the Secretary of State, or to the Great Military Map of the Southern States. Copies of your Great Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully,
J. C. DENNY,
State Librarian.

POWELL'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE—A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Diseases of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases. No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING-MACHINE,
No. 546 Broadway.
\$30. \$30.

BUY YOUR SEWING-MACHINE from those who sell Machines making both the GROVER & BAKER and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 49 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

TRUSSES—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE for Trusses, No. 23 Vesey st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (Military Shoulder-Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

TRUSSES—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSSES radically cure ruptures. It is the latest invention, a new principle in and an improvement on the old. Price 25 cents per pair. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

THURSTON'S TOOTH POWDER,
For White Teeth, Sweet Breath, Healthy Gums, and
REMOVES
It is acknowledged by all who use it the best DENTIFRICE in the world. No. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

Protect the brave Volunteers by supplying them with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, to guard them against Malaria and Biliousness.

Our friends will please send us Postage Stamps of the old emission, as the time for exchanging them for the new issue has expired, and they are, to us, worthless.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. We never intend for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

To Lecturers.
We propose to publish shortly, for general information, a list of those who would like to give public lectures during the coming Winter. In order to make this list as complete as possible, we shall be glad to receive the address of any person whose name would properly belong in such a list. Those who choose may also inform us upon what subjects they propose to speak.

Returns from the New-Jersey election show that the State has probably gone Democratic.

From Wisconsin we hear that Harvey, Republican candidate for Governor, is elected by a great majority, and that the whole Republican State ticket is chosen.

Returns from Massachusetts show that the Republican State ticket is elected by 32,000 majority. The State Legislature, in both branches, is Republican.

From Maryland our election returns are few. In Baltimore, Bradford, the Union candidate, received from 10,000 to 15,000. It is probable that the Secessionists, becoming disheartened, early withdrew from the fight.

Gen. Fremont's address to his army on retiring from its command, which appeared in a part of our yesterday's edition, will be found on the sixth page of this sheet.

Before the Hatteras expedition was undertaken, our readers were made aware, through our faithful correspondents, of the extent of loyal feeling in North Carolina, and the outbreak of sentiment immediately thereupon confirmed the impression that affection for the Union is largely prevalent in that State, and only requires the opportunity to make itself potently felt in the great contest which divides the country. In view of these facts, we are glad to perceive that a meeting will be held to-night at the Cooper Institute to take measures to procure aid for the suffering loyal people of North Carolina. The Rev. Thomas W. Conway, Chaplain of the 9th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., and the Rev. M. N. Taylor, Pastor of Hatteras Church, North Carolina, have arrived here, as a circular numerous signed by influential citizens relates, to procure assistance for these patriotic persons, "who, by their firm allegiance to the Union, have been cut off from all supplies by the Rebels;" and thereupon the meeting in question is called. Let it be numerous and attended. The matter has received the sanction of the President, the War Department, and of Major-General Wool. Mr. George Bancroft will preside, and addresses will be made by the two reverend gentlemen mentioned, and by Gen. Robert Anderson of Kentucky, Gen. A. E. Burnside of Rhode Island, Col. Thomas Francis Meagher, Prof. B. C. Hillebrand, and W. C. Bryant.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.
At a late hour on Tuesday night we received a dispatch covering the removal of Gen. Fremont, and the effect produced on the army by the intelligence. This, which appeared in but a portion of our edition, is republished to-day on our sixth page. It appears that on Saturday Gen. Fremont was preparing to attack the enemy, who had come within twelve miles of him, when the order for his removal reached him. The most violent indignation was expressed by the army; the soldiers threatened to lay down their arms, and the officers declared they would resign. Gen. Fremont endeavored to allay the feeling and to prevent his men from abandoning the cause for which they had together been laboring. His farewell address to his army was short and touching. Gen. Hunter arrived at the camp at Springfield on Sunday night, and on

Monday Gen. Fremont and his Staff left for St. Louis. Previous to his departure he had a long interview with Gen. Hunter, and laid before him all the information he had been able to obtain, and also unfolded the plan he had formed for the battle he was about to fight. The latest reports state that the Rebels were moving slowly in the direction of Springfield, Ben. McCulloch having the advance, and being on Friday ten miles this side of Cassville. A battle is imminent at every hour; the force of the enemy exceeds ours, but no apprehensions are felt for the result.

A steam ferryboat and several smaller craft passed up the River Potomac on Tuesday night without being fired upon, perhaps because, being of light draft, they could go where larger vessels could not have gone. There is a new rebel battery at Aquia Creek, and the rebels are said to be at work intrenching themselves at Mathias Point.

He have from the Southern Expedition no news.

Our correspondent at Hatteras Inlet gives us an interesting account of the recent storm at that place, with the details of the catastrophe by which our troops lost a part of their supplies.

Gen. Beauregard was on Monday at Gordonsville, Va., bound for Charleston; from which it appears that the rumor of his resignation of his command in the rebel army was correct.

GOOD FOR STOCKJOBBERS.

The Independent of to-day contains the following remarkable paragraph with regard to Mr. Thurlow Weed's approaching visit to Europe: "Just as we are going to press, we receive a most important piece of information from a reliable source. It is nothing less than the expressed conviction of Mr. Weed that the Government cannot succeed in this war; that the Confederacy will probably be recognized by the European powers; and that Peace will be the result in sixty days. In view of this, Mr. Weed has been sent to England, and if he shall find the British Ministry determined to recognize the Confederacy, the Administration here will prepare at once for peace. It was to pave the way for this that the discouraging report of Adjutant-General Thomas was allowed to be published. We have no space at this late hour to remark on this information, except to say that, if entirely correct (as we are positively assured), it will simply break down the Administration and destroy the country."

The Independent is quite too respectable a sheet to be the conscious tool of the bulls of the Stock Exchange; yet the manifest absurdity of this story should not have escaped the observation of any astute journalist. That the British Ministry is prepared to recognize the Southern Confederacy whenever it can do so without a palpable and perilous disregard of international comity, we long ago stated; yet it is certain to await the definitive conclusion of the campaign on the Potomac and in Missouri before doing so. But, as we do not ask nor expect aid from Great Britain in this struggle, and as her Ministry do not propose to render any positive assistance to the rebels, her recognition of their independence, should it ever be accorded, will amount to no more than an authoritative expression of British opinion that the Jeff. Davis Confederacy is destined to stand. And have we not had John Bull's opinion to this effect served up to us in every style from the date of the bombardment of Sumter down to the present hour? We do not see that an official recognition of the Confederates would add anything of value to what they have already received from that quarter.

But the story that Mr. Weed is sent out by Gov. Seward to sound the British Government on this point exposes the fabrication to ridicule. Mr. Charles Francis Adams is our Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James, where his father and grandfather were welcomed and honored before him, and his own selection for the post is known to have been especially urged, if not absolutely insisted on, by Gov. Seward. He who can imagine that Mr. Weed, appearing suddenly in London in an unofficial capacity, may forthwith obtain information with regard to the designs of the British Government which is not accessible to Mr. Adams, our well-known and popular Ambassador, must be ready to swallow all the incredible assertions embodied in the above-quoted paragraph. We do not propose to instruct the Administration of President Lincoln with regard to the prosecution or the conclusion of this War. We do our duty when we render to the Government of our Country all the support in our power. But we do not assume to counsel, much less to dictate, when we state that the conclusion of a safe and honorable peace with the rebels is, under present circumstances, a naked impossibility, and that this fact is thoroughly comprehended by the President and his Cabinet.

OUR STATE AND HER CANALS.

The People of the State of New-York have just chosen a new Canal Board by the largest majority ever cast in any State for any ticket. We say a new Canal Board; for the eminent citizens elected compose a decided majority of the Board who are to manage our Canals after the 1st of January next, and are new to that particular trust, though not all new to official responsibility and the public confidence. Mr. DICKINSON has been a member of our State Senate and of that of the Union; Mr. ROBINSON has been an eminent and influential Member of Assembly; Mr. LEWIS has won distinction in the financial service of our sister City of Brooklyn; Mr. TAYLOR has been an engineer on the Canals; Mr. ALBERGER has been (and may still be) Mayor of Buffalo; Mr. BALLARD has not held any office within our remembrance, having been politically in the minority in his County. A majority of them live south of and off the line of the Grand Canal; but all are pledged to the Constitutional policy of keeping that noble work forever the property of the State and under the direct control of her People. And, though some of them have been, and may still be, distinguished as Democrats, others as Republicans, the vote by which they are chosen insures that they will never pervert their great trust to the support and nourishment of any party whatever. They are the elect of the People, not of any party, and, as honorable, faith-keeping men, must conduct themselves accordingly.

This is a consummation which the better portion of our citizens have long desired, but which it seemed difficult over to attain. Hitherto, candidates for State Offices have been nominated and

elected by this or that party, and have been required by party leaders to deport themselves accordingly. Mr. A. is chosen by his party a member of the Canal Board, and takes his seat intent on the faithful performance of his duty. But there are contracts to be awarded, lumber and other materials to be purchased, appointments to be made, &c., &c., and the party managers whisper in his ear, "Here are Jones, and Sykes, and Spriggs, by whose exertions and expenditure this great County was barely carried; and the ascendancy of our party secured; of course, we must give Jones a good contract, and buy Sykes's hemlock plank at the price of the best pine, and make Spriggs a division superintendent, collector or engineer." The green repository of power at first hesitates: he has some old-fashioned notions of official integrity and economy which run counter to the work thus assigned him; he ventures faintly to inquire whether Jones will do the job he seeks as cheaply as any body else—whether some one else will not furnish hemlock plank on better terms than Sykes—and whether Spriggs is every way competent and trustworthy. But a black look from the managers, with a sarcastic intimation that perhaps he is not the best and cheapest article that the People might have obtained for their money, soon settles him to his work; he meekly accepts the slate and puts it through, and there practically ends his devotion to economy and reform.

The Canals of our State, though the cheapest and most important channel for the conveyance of the immense and rapidly increasing staples of the West to the marts of the seaboard, have for years been a heavy load upon our tax-payers. Their enlargement, necessary and timely as it was, has cost Millions more than it ought, while its completion has been too long delayed. But that completion is now substantially achieved, and the benefits of the work are beginning to be realized. The tolls of the last six months (May to October inclusive) were \$3,273,846—an increase of \$650,043 over those of last year—while the current month, should they not be closed before it ends, will raise the aggregate for the season to something near \$4,000,000. Of course, the abundance of Grain in the West, in connection with its scarcity in Western Europe, has swelled this aggregate; and even the rebellion, by closing the Mississippi and deranging the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, may have rather increased than diminished it; but, on the other hand, the productive power of the Great West is constantly expanding, while the ability of the Canals to carry and earn has not nearly reached its limit. We hope to see the day when the Canals shall yield \$5,000,000 per annum, and when their construction account being closed and a number of needless engineers and other functionaries having been dispensed with, the People of our State will have been relieved from taxation on their account, while the reduction of the debt incurred in their enlargement goes steadily forward.

But such results are only attainable through the most rigid economy, guided by intelligent capacity and governed by an inflexible resolve that the Canals shall be burdened with the support of no party's electioneering machinery or pensioners, and that no man shall receive a dollar of their revenues for any other reason than that he has done an honest dollar's worth of work in their service. If repairs or improvements are to be made by contract, let ample security be exacted, and each contract then awarded to the lowest bidder inflexibly; if anything is to be bought for them, let proposals be advertised and the lowest bidder's offer invariably accepted. In short, there is urgent need of the complete deliverance of our State Canals from party management and party action, and the election of the People's Ticket for State Officers justifies the hope that this deliverance may now be achieved.

JOHN C. FREMONT.

Whatever other faults may belong to the character of John C. Fremont, an over-weening self-esteem is not one of them. It may be that he is too proud to be vain—for vanity and pride do not often go together—but certainly he has none of that self-love which is quick to take offense, and is so apt to lead its possessor to rash and ill-judged, and sometimes to criminal acts for his own justification. It may be that he is not great enough for the military command of the Western District; that he wants experience, judgment, energy, and that insight into character which would be a safeguard against his surrounding himself with dishonest men. On these points we have nothing to say here, for it is on such charges that he is arraigned by the Government. But surely it is not improper for us to affirm that if he is not great enough for that command, he is, at least, great in his removal from it. "He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

For in truth it seldom falls to the lot of man to be placed in a position more trying than his. It is not within the range of possibility that he believes himself guilty on those points whereof he is accused; for, if that were the case, he would long ere this have relinquished his command voluntarily. However wise and just the Government may be; however wrong Gen. Fremont may be, most assuredly his confidence in his own innocence is unwavering, and he looks upon himself as an injured man. The order for his removal comes to him at the head of an army in the field—an army of 40,000 men, every one of whom is bound to him with a personal devotion and attachment such as has been rendered to no commander of any country except Napoleon. It is something that he should obey the order for retiring without a murmur, though we trust there is no General in the service who would not have been equally prompt in obedience to such a duty. But it is not only that he was at the head of such an army, so bound to him by that peculiar influence which he wields over all who become his followers; but he was on the eve of a battle, long looked for and longed for. The enemy whom he had followed for hundreds of miles; the enemy by whose defeat the country for weeks had told him he might justify himself; the enemy who, with fire and sword, had

made a State a desert, was at length before him, and about to be delivered to his bow and spear. In the temper of that army at whose head he stood, not merely a General but a beloved chief, he could have fanned the spark of mutiny—who can doubt it!—into the flame of rebellion by a word. Was the word spoken? Was there even the thought of speaking it? Clearly not. "Soldiers!" he says, "I take leave of you. I regret to leave you sincerely. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory you are about to win. We have grown up together, and I have become familiar with your brave and generous spirits. I thank you for your regard and confidence."

If there is in all this a shade of sadness, there is, much more, a tone of unbounded trust in the personal relations and the sense of duty that bound them together. For, he says, "Continue as you have begun, and give to me 'successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me.' Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain, as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together." Measure these words by the temptation which the times, the circumstances, and the hour, would have been to common men, and they are simply noble and sublimely right. There was no temptation for him to trample under his feet, because it is in the character of the man to forget himself and remember his duty. He had no self-love and no ambition to justify, but remembering that the enemy, whom he had followed so far, was before him, and by his side an army whom his lightest word could sway, he bade them follow their appointed leader to victory, claiming only the right to share with them their triumph. There are not many instances in history of such entire abnegation.

Whatever, then, may be the result of the court-martial which, we presume, will be accorded to Gen. Fremont, the praise, at least, is due him of being a man who can fall with dignity, and without losing, at the moment of a great and sudden trial, his keen sense of self-respect, and of his duty to his country. Whatever may be his faults as a General, if it shall be proved that he has any, the strength and the purity of his patriotism even the best among us may emulate. Even his enemies who have expected, perhaps hoped, a different course of conduct in him, must, at last, give him credit, at least, for the integrity of his character and purposes.

THE COMING DESPOTISM.

The roving prophet of the great London newspaper, in a late letter, foretells remorselessly the downfall of the Liberty of the Press in America. He has had a conversation with some army officer who told him that by and by the army would come to New-York and suppress, by violence, all criticism of military movements. After the accomplishment of this enterprise, we are told, the army will proceed to establish a Despotism and exalt a Dictator. After this—but here the prophet stops, most provokingly, we think; for, while the fit was on him, it would have been obliging if he had treated us to a couple of centuries more of the mysterious future. It is only tantalizing to have a Bickerstaff at all, if we are to be put off with less than ten hundred Olympians. And yet, for our own humble part, we must confess to a tolerable degree of quietude. The newspaper press is its own champion and watchful sentry; and it will take care of that liberty by the tenure of which it exists. The task is not indeed so hard a one as it was in England not many years ago, when Lord Eldon was accustomed to send to Newgate every editor who thought Bonaparte a better general than the Duke of York. In the advance of civilization, certain facts become philosophically settled; and among these is the fact that, when one newspaper is tyrannically suppressed, ten still more obnoxious are sure to take its place. It may happen, indeed, as a matter of mere military police, that the Government may feel compelled, during the existence of an actual war, to control the circulation of journals openly in the interest of the enemy; but the right to do this by no means implies the right to prevent an honest discussion of any public policy. No Government can be expected to become the common carrier, in a time of extreme danger, of libels aimed at its very life. But there is a wide distinction easily perceptible, between an attack upon a Government's existence and a criticism of its measures. Every Administration expects and tolerates opposition. It is the mischievous hostility which is not content with less than a blow at the whole political fabric which must be restrained. This distinction the American people, ever jealous of their civil rights, very well understand.

It is easy, certain things being conceded, to suppose plausibly enough certain other things. Given an army itself so servile and its leaders so corrupt as to attempt the destruction of newspapers, and we have undoubtedly an army likely enough, in some mad moment, to overthrow the Constitution. If we are in peril of this, we cannot avoid it; for it is a danger incident to our position. But, on the other hand, it seems to us that now, when we are asking so much of our citizen soldiers, it would be the extreme of discourtesy childishly to suspect them. We have called them from domestic happiness and the ease and safety of peace; we have asked of them the utmost of sacrifices in the greatest of causes; and, luring them only by the gathering cry of loyalty to liberty, we have placed in their hands the ark of the Constitution. It is no time for distrust. It is no time for foreboding. It is no time, Heaven knows, in a sneaking spirit of cynical suspicion, to doubt the honor and worthiness of human nature. When soldiers like ours, Freedom men of them in blood and bone, who never knew a master before, are submitting, with hardly a solitary murmur, to the utmost rigor of military discipline, it is but fair to presume that only an indelible and paramount affection for free institutions could have called them to the field, or kept them there. It is easy to hint and to insinuate. But where is the general officer who has given in the past, or more immediately, any sign or token that he contemplated any such usurpation? And by what

right is it assumed that well-educated and intelligent soldiers can be seduced into becoming the mere instruments of a single ambitious and unscrupulous man? We have not undertaken war for the sake of war, nor would fifty years of fighting make it palatable to the national mind. The genius of our people is no more military than that of the people of England. We can fight, but we prefer peace. Moreover, those who speculate in this loose way upon the future of this Republic, leave out one essential element of fair calculation. The loyal States are not in arms, because they are eager for political novelties and bent upon political experiment. They are in a position of the most thorough and absolute conservatism. They are contending under the sway of no insane fancies, and they are the dupes of no brilliant dreams. The Revolted States, it is true, are entering untried fields, and engaging in the pursuit of phantoms; but we know just where we are, and just what we seek. There is the Constitution, as the Fathers of the Republic framed it. There are the laws which they enacted, and which we have enacted. Before us are our political duties, not complicated and not dubious, but simple and easy to be understood. We bring to this great trial a sober sense of the value of human liberty, and we strike no blow without a thought of the blessings of freedom. It is not in such a school as this that we are to unlearn all the lessons of our history; it is not under such influences that we are to surrender our most creditable prejudices; it is not while we are desperately clinging to the traditions of the Republic that we are to fling ourselves at the feet of a Despot. When foreign nations judge us, we claim something upon the score of character. It is grossly unfair, and no better than sheer trifling with historic examples, to predicate our future upon the fate of less enlightened and more turbulent states. We claim that our social problem is not perplexed by the presence of large masses of hungry and ignorant men to whom any change may prove or may seem a blessing. Is it then for nothing that our populations are, as a rule, well educated? Is it for nothing that we have a more general diffusion of intelligence than can be found in any other land? Are all our multiplied institutions of religion and learning impotent for good influence upon the popular mind and morality? If so, let us hear no more of the blessings of knowledge! Let us do our best to bring back the old medieval midnight! let us burn our school-houses and our libraries! let us, with what stomach we may, own that man is a fool from head to foot, and make the best of a bad matter, by having at least a hollow laugh at our own ridiculous destiny!

For ourselves, whatever of good hap or of sorrow the future may hold, we do not yet bate one jot of heart or of hope. Why should we, at a moment like this, when the people are proving that patriotism and self-devotion are not empty words? And why should we insult honest men, who are giving their lives and fortunes to the cause of Human Freedom, by speculating upon the chances of their all speedily becoming slaves? If they were fighting for plunder, if any unwholesome dream of personal aggrandizement called them to the field, we might suspect their integrity. Moreover, while the General Government is thus assailed, we find every loyal State calmly carrying on its political administration, preserving the peace within its borders, and levying large taxes which are cheerfully met by the citizens. As the parts are, so will the whole be. The political stability of the States will insure that of the Union; and when that fails us, it will be time to fear a Dictator, and not till then.

THE RESULT IN OUR CITY.

THE TRIBUNE alone gave yesterday morning a full and correct list of the Senators and Members of Assembly just elected from our city. The following are the other officers elected, as indicated in our last:

Sheriff.....James Lynch, Mozart Dem.
County Clerk.....Henry W. Genet, Mozart & Tam.
County Attorney.....A. Oakley Hall, Mozart and Rep.
Superior Court.....Orison Blunt, Rep., Elijah F. Purdy, Tam.
Coroners.....Dr. Louis Naumann, People's Union.
 John W. Weller, People's Union.
 Edward Collins, People's Union.
 Dr. J. W. Ranney, People's Union.
JUDICIARY.
Supreme Court.....Thos. W. Clarke, Union.
Superior Court.....Charles L. Monell, People's Union.
 James M. Barbour, A. Tam Y.
Common Pleas.....John R. Brady, Union.
Morine Court.....Edward L. Heame, Tam.
Our special returns on City and County are complete, with the single exception of the 15th District, Eleventh Ward, on District-Attorney only. They foot up as follows:

For Sheriff.
Joseph W. Brown, 18,944 | Wm. M. Tweed, 11,915
Fred. L. Vult, 8,061 | James Lynch, 21,995
Lynch over Brown, 3,931.
District-Attorney.
Ab'm R. Lawrence, 14,214 | N. J. Waterbury, 20,762
A. Oakley Hall, 21,297
Hall over Waterbury, 635.
County Clerk.
Joseph Hoxie, 24,690 | Henry W. Genet, 32,065
Genet over Hoxie, 7,375.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Dist. IV. Christian B. Woodford, Tammany and Mozart.
V. Charles G. Correll, Tammany and People's.
VI. John G. Bradley, Tammany and Mozart.
VII. Richard B. Connolly, Independent.

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED.

Dist. I. John Callahan, Tammany and Mozart.
II. Daniel Leamy, Tammany.
III. George Loutrel, Tammany and Mozart.
IV. William J. C. Kinney, Mozart.
V. James W. Bush, Republican and People's.
VI. William J. Cows, Tammany and Mozart.
VII. Henry J. Raymond, People's and Republican.
VIII. William G. Olney, Mozart.
IX. Alexander McLeod, Republican.
X. D. M. O'Brien, Tammany and Mozart.
XI. Noah A. Childs, People's and Republican.
XII. Andrew Smith, Tammany.
XIII. Alexander Ward, Tammany and Mozart.
XIV. Royal Phelps, People's and Republican.
XV. David S. Coddington, Tammany.
XVI. Edmund McCabe, Republican.
XVII. Edmund Jones, Tammany and Mozart.

Mr. Lynch is elected Sheriff, as we apprehended, solely through the persistence of certain professed friends of the People's Union movement in running Mr. Vult after it had become morally certain that such persistence would benefit Mr. Lynch alone.

Mr. Hoxie, though defeated, has run far ahead of his ticket. He must have obtained thousands of votes on grounds of personal fitness alone.

Mr. Lawrence's vote, with all three of the

party nominations dead against him, is one of the most favorable ever given to any man in our City.

GOOD SERVICE.

The Herald, through carelessness in its editorial department, allows the following significant paragraph to gain publicity through the letter of its correspondent who was with Gen. Fremont's army at Warsaw, Missouri: "Considerable material and merchandise, destined for the Rebel army, has been seized in and around Warsaw. The second day after the arrival of the army seventy-five mule covered in some cases, the rebels' whisky, &c., were discovered and were at once taken in charge by the Federal officers. Every day something is unearthed and turned over to the Federal authorities, and it was only this morning that a large quantity of Rebel clothing was seized at a farm house near the village. Information of the whereabouts of these Rebel depots is usually derived from 'contrabands' whose masters are away with the Rebel army, or are actively engaged in furnishing aid and comfort to the traitors. Search is constantly made for Rebel supplies, and it is quite likely that much more will be obtained."

—These "contrabands" who have rendered valuable service to the Union cause in exposing the deposits made by their masters now in Price's Rebel army, would have been free by the terms of Gen. Fremont's Proclamation, but for the President's modification. We trust, however, that, having legs, they know their use.

THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

The statement that the destination, or one of the points of destination, of the great Southern Expedition is Bull's Bay, might lead to the supposition that Charleston is the place aimed at. This, though a natural theory, is not correct. The landing was not to be made on the main land, the shores of the bay being low and swampy, but upon Bull's Island, which is a high and dry land, commanding the waters about. This island the troops are to occupy, and to erect fortifications which shall protect the smooth water lying under the end of it, thus giving a place of safe refuge to the blockading squadron on the Southern coast. The effective occupation of Bull's Island for such a purpose will clearly be of great value to the Union cause. It should be said, moreover, that although the point named is the first to be operated upon, this is but one of at least two important branches of the plan laid out by the projectors of the expedition.

New-Jersey Election.

A signal defeat was experienced yesterday by the notorious Peace party, organized last Summer, in the 11th Assembly District of Monmouth County, New-Jersey. This faction, comprising many of the most prominent men of the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party, effected a perfect organization a few days after the battle of Bull Run, making their first public demonstration at Middletown, on the 29th of August, at which time and place the Hon. Thos. Dunn English was to hold forth against the "State and National Administration," but was prevented by fears of personal violence from the outraged citizens of the village and surrounding country. Notwithstanding this spirited rebuke, the same party put one of their own men (a signer of the call for the Peace meeting) on nomination for the Assembly. The Union men of the district, throwing aside all party feeling, called upon Mr. George C. Murray, an uncompromising Union Democrat, to represent them in the Legislature, and notwithstanding the immense amount of money spent and the almost superhuman efforts made by the Peace party to sustain themselves, elected him by a majority of 390 votes.

THE ELECTION IN HUDSON COUNTY.—The election in Hudson County resulted in the success of the Democratic-Union ticket, with the exception of two members of the Legislature. Theodore F. Randolph was elected State Senator over Jacob Morrice (People's candidate) by a majority of 1,325. The following are the names of the candidates elected:

State Senator—THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.
Assembly—1st District, EDWARD D. RYAN; 11th District, GEORGE MORRICE; 12th District, JOHN E. PERRY; 13th District, JOSEPH BENSON (Dem.); 14th District, JOSEPH CONLEY; 15th District, MICHAEL J. VARELLAND.
SHERIFF—JOHN FRANCIS.
CORONER—THOMAS GAYNET, FREDERICK W. BOHARTSTADT, JAMES H. DONNELLY.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.

The State of New-Jersey has gone as follows:
Senate—Ten Democrats; 10 Independent Democrats, and 10 Republicans.
House—There is probably a small Union majority.
Morris County—Democratic majority, 750.
Hudson County—900 Democratic majority.
Bergen County is Democratic.
Middlesex County—400 Democratic majority.
Essex County—1,400 Democratic majority.
Passaic County—600 Republican majority.
Union County—a small Republican majority.
No State Ticket was run—merely County elections.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 2 p.m.

The latest returns show that the Democrats have gained six members of the Legislature in West Jersey, making the Legislature entirely Democratic.

THE STATE HAS GONE DEMOCRATIC. The returns are not yet all in, but sufficient to make it certain that the Democrats will have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. The House is composed of 60 members and the Senate 21. The footings at this time are: Senate, 11 Democrats; 10 Republicans. House, 36 Democrats; 23 Republicans, and 1 Union.

The Adm on Board the Shooting Star.

HALFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.
The particulars of the recent affair on board the Shooting Star, are as follows:
Two policemen went aboard to serve a writ for a small amount, when they were met by the crew. One of the policemen was killed, and the other wounded. The crew afterward cut the cable and made sail, but, being pursued by a steamer, ran their vessel aground.

All hands and two women were captured on board a schooner bound to Gloucester.

An inquest will be held on the body of the policeman. The captain's name is Lord of Gloucester; that of the murderer is Bardell of New-York.

Fatal Accident in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.
Yesterday afternoon two workmen were killed and one severely injured by the blowing up of a building at the Broad and Arch streets, containing a magazine of powder. The walls adjoining the magazine were damaged, but there was no further explosion. About twenty workmen, who were filling primers in another building, received slight injuries from flying bricks, glass, &c.

Dividend.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1861.
A dividend of 464 per cent is declared on demands allowed against the Bank of Albany, payable to-morrow, at the Exchange Bank.

HUNTINGTON, THE FORGER, PAROLED.—This individual was, a few days since, ordered by Gov. Morgan, and released from State Prison, but immediately afterward arrested on a full writ for the murder of a man named John H. Morgan, and committed to the Albany County Jail. "Out of the frying pan into the fire," says the Albany Evening Journal.

The above paragraph is erroneous so far as regards a pardon. Huntington was sentenced on Dec. 30, 1856, to Sing Sing prison for the period of four years and ten months. His term, therefore, expired on the 30th ultimo. Though application was made to the Governor in June last for a pardon on the ground that he declined to interfere with the sentence of the Court, and consequently the prisoner served out his full sentence, Gov. Morgan did not pardon him. (Albany Evening Journal.)